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PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE,

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 3, 1780.

PARCHMENT,
Made and Sold by
ROBERT WOOD,

IN Fifth-ſtreet, near the New Jail, Philadelphia; where Conveyancers, Stationers, Store-keepers or others, may be ſupplied in large or ſmall quantities. *6w.

Imported and to be SOLD by
PHILIP WILSON,

At his ſtore on South-ſtreet wharff, or at his houſe the corner of South and Penn-ſtreets,

A QUANTITY of the beſt Allom Salt, Weſt-India Rum, Madeira Wine by the pipe, Geneva in jugs, Queens-Ware in Crates, a neat aſſortment of Hard-Ware by invoice, ſome ready made mens coats, Tea, Coffee and Flour.

Ran away from ſaid Wilſon (about a month ago) a Negroe Man, named BEN; he is lame of his left leg and heel, broad and ſtrong made, about 5 feet 2 inches high. *One Hundred Dollars Reward* for the negroe, with reaſonable charges, and *Two Hundred Dollars* for information who employs him to work, or aids his eſcape (ſo that they be brought to juſtice) will be paid, by PHILIP WILSON.
Philadelphia, April 19, 1780. ¶

To be Sold, or Rented,

THE HOUSE that Judge Imley formerly lived in at Bordenton, it is a genteel finiſhed houſe, with two large parlours on the lower floor, and three chambers on the ſecond floor, and two ditto on the upper floor: There is alſo convenient rooms over the kitchen for ſervants to lodge in, a fine garden, two graſs-lots, and a compleat ſtable, with a pump oppoſite the kitchen door; ſtands on high ground, and a healthy ſituation. For terms apply to JOSEPH CARSON in Philadelphia, or JOSEPH POTTS, Eſq; in Bordenton.

To be ſold by ſaid Carſon, a few hogſheads of exceeding good Bordeaux claret, rock ſalt in bags, corded druggets, durants, mens brown thread and cotton hoſe, and black ſilk ditto, knives and forks, croſs-cut and hand-ſaw files. The dry goods will be ſold cheap, as they belong to a gentleman going off to the Weſt-Indies. ‖

To be SOLD,

ABOUT 4000 acres of LAND on Tye river, a branch of James river, in Amherſt county, Virginia; This tract is proper for the cultivation of wheat, corn, hemp or tobacco, is extremely well watered, and is ſituate in a healthy part of the country; It lies 20 miles diſtant from James river, by which the produce of the lands is tranſported in four days to Richmond, the capital of the country, diſtant 80 miles. The terms are moderate, and may be known on application to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes. ‡ JOHN ROSE.

To be SOLD by private ſale, or exchanged for a convevenient HOUSE in the city of Philadelphia,

A VALUABLE tract of LAND, on the ſouth ſide of Chriſtiana river, oppoſite to and within half a mile of the borough of Wilmington, containing 50 acres of good drained marſh meadow, and about 5 acres of upland adjoining thereto; the upland is high, and having a ſpring of good water, is an agreeable ſituation to build on; the whole fit for grazing or an extraordinary dairy. There is alſo to be ſold a leaſe for ſix years, of 18 acres of marſh meadow, adjoining the ſaid premiſes, the banks of the whole are in good repair, and the alotment of bank which belongs to ſaid marſh is well ſtoned, ſo that a ſmall expence will ſupport the ſame. For terms inquire of CHAMLESS ALLEN, merchant, Philadelphia, or JOSEPH WARNER, in Wilmington, New-Caſtle county, on Delaware.

N. B. Said Warner has alſo about 30 head of horned cattle, and three valuable horſes to diſpoſe of. ¶ 6 w.

One Hundred Pounds Reward.

RAN AWAY, the 27th of July laſt, from the ſubſcriber, in Cumberland county, near Carliſle, a negroe man, named JAMES, 35 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, ſlender made, of a ſpare viſage, and one of his legs a little thicker about the ſmall than the other. Had on, when he went away, tow ſhirt and trowſers, old felt hat, and half-worn ſhoes. Whoever takes up ſaid ſlave, and ſecures him in any goal, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, by applying to RICHARD MOORE, in Third-ſtreet, next door to the Bunch of Grapes tavern, or PAUL PEIRCE. ‖

To the PUBLIC.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Subſcriber rides Poſt from Oxford, Cheſter County, to Philadelphia, once a Week; he ſets out from Oxford on Mondays, and returns on Fridays; he alſo rides to Matthew M'Calla's Ferry, on Saſquehanna, Cheſnut-Level Meeting-houſe, New-London Croſs Roads, Stephen Cochran's, Kennet Square, Gideon Gilpin's, Samuel Painter's, Valentine Weaver's, in Cheſter, and Henry Hayes's, in Darby. Letters will be forwarded at One Dollar each for a Subſcriber, or Three Dollars for Non-ſubſcribers, and the Money to be left with the Letters. The Public may depend on a punctual Performance of all Matters entruſted to the Care of their humble Servant,

JAMES BALLENTINE.

BERLIN, December 14.

HIS Majeſty arrived here a few days ago to give the greater brilliancy to the Carnival, which opened here at the beginning of this month; but this Carnival has proved a very bad one for the Great Chancellor, Baron Furſt, and for three Members of the Court of Appeals, Meſſrs. Friedle, Graun, and Ranſleben. For his Majeſty has given a new inſtance of his paternal care for his ſubjects, and diſmiſſed the Great Chancellor from his eminent poſt, and ordered the above mentioned gentlemen to priſon, and to be criminally proſecuted, upon a charge of partiality and injuſtice towards a poor Miller, who had laid his complaints before the Throne. His Majeſty, never forgetting the ſacred duties of his exalted ſtation, received in the midſt of the Carnival the poor man's complaints, ordered the above gentlemens Court, and condeſcended to examine them himſelf. Their examination before his Majeſty took place the 11th of this month, and has been publiſhed as a warning and inſtruction to all the Pruſſian Magiſtrates. It is conceived in the following manner:

The three Councellors, of Appeals, Freidel, Graun and Ranſleben, were aſked by his Majeſty. "Whether it was juſt to execute a ſentence againſt a poor peaſant, after having ſtripped him of his plough and horſes, and after having deprived him of all the means of getting his livelihood, and of paying his rent and taxes?"—They anſwered in the negative.

His Majeſty aſked them again, "Is it right and lawful to deprive a miller of his mill for not having paid his mill-rent, becauſe, having no water, he could not work his mill, nor gain his livelihood by it?"—They anſwered again in the negative.

Now the caſe ſtands thus.—The Lord of a manor, wanting to have a new fiſh-pond, and to ſupply it with water cuts a canal towards a rivulet, which turned a mill. The pond is filled by it, at the expence of the miller below; for his mill has ever ſince ſcarce had water enough, during a fortnight in ſpring, and during as many days in the latter end of the year. Nevertheleſs the Lord inſiſts on having the full rent of that mill at the ſame rate as it was formerly. The miller cannot pay it, becauſe the decreaſed ſupply of water has in the ſame proportion decreaſed his income and the fruit of his labour. The Magiſtrates at Cuſtrin are applied to, and order the ſale of the mill that the demands of the Lord may be ſatisfied. Upon appeal, the Court of appeal approves this cruel ſentence, which is directly oppoſite to the paternal intentions of his Majeſty; for his Majeſty has declared more than once, and declares again, that impartial juſtice ought to be adminiſtered without delay to every one, whether in the higheſt or loweſt rank of life, whether poor or opulent, without any diſtinction whatever. His Majeſty, therefore, is reſolved to puniſh, in an exemplary manner, the authors of that cruel ſentence, which had been pronounced at Cuſtrin againſt the maſter miller Arnold, of Pommertzig, in the new March of Brandenburg, and though ſo unjuſt in itſelf, had been approved in the Court of Appeals, that other Magiſtrates may have a warning, and be deterred from being guilty of ſimilar horrors and cruelties. They ought to conſider and ever remember, that the loweſt peaſant, nay even the beggars in the ſtreets, are men as well as his Majeſty, and that they are to be judged with the ſame readineſs and impartiality, for at the ſhrine of Juſtice no diſtinction of rank or fortune is to be admitted, and Prince and Peaſant ought to be looked upon there in no other light than what is derived from the merits and evidence of their demands. The ſtricteſt juſtice may be adminiſtered without any reſpect to rank or perſon; and if the courts of law in his Majeſty's dominions ſhould ever deviate from this principle of natural juſtice and equity, they may depend upon his Majeſty's reſenting it in the moſt exemplary manner. An unjuſt Magiſtrate and a court of law, guilty of wrong and ſubſervient to oppreſſion, are more dangerous than gangs of thieves and robbers, againſt whom any man may make his natural defence; but bad men, availing themſelves of the robes of juſtice, in order to diſguiſe their diſgraceful paſſions, are not ſo eaſily guarded againſt; they are the worſt of villians, and deſerving of double puniſhment. At the ſame time, the King's courts of law are to underſtand, that his Majeſty has created a new Great Chancellor, and that his Majeſty will be very exact for the future in the occaſional and ſtrict reviſion of his and their proceedings. They are moreover ordered and directed hereby, 1ſt, to bring the law ſuits to the ſpeedieſt concluſion; 2dly, carefully to obſerve that the ſacred name of juſtice may never be profaned by wrongs and oppreſſion,; and 3dly, to act with the moſt abſolute impartiality towards every one, whether Prince or Peaſant. If his Majeſty ſhould find their proceedings deficient in any one of theſe articles, they may depend upon a rigorous puniſhment of the Preſident as well as the reſpective juſtices, who ſhall be found guilty of, or acceſſary to any ſentence directly oppoſite to the plain principles of ſenſe and juſtice. Done at Berlin, in the preſence, and by particular order of his Majeſty, this 11th day of December, 1779.

Paris, Dec. 23. Yeſterday about 10 o'clock in the morning Count d'Eſtaing arrived at Verſailles. He went immediately to the houſe of the Miniſter of the Marine, where he ſtayed about two hours. M. de Sartine then conducted him to the King's Palace, and preſented him to his Majeſty, who expreſſed his extreme ſatisfaction at his conduct in the moſt gracious manner. M. d'Eſtaing, in ſpeaking afterwards to one of his friends of the reception the King had given him, ſaid, "I met with a reception infinitely beyond my merits." This modeſt remark ſhews how greatly he was affected by the King's goodneſs.

Meſſ. de Vaudreuil and de Bougainville, Captains of ſhips in Count d'Eſtaing's fleet, are juſt appointed Admirals.

From the MADRID GAZETTE *of January* 11, 1780.

"Notwithſtanding the authenticity of the account pretended to be given in England, in the Gazette, under the title of Letters addreſſed to Lord George Germaine, and to the Secretary of the Admiralty, dated St. Fernando de Omoa, our doubts of the facts therein mentioned are juſtified by advices come to our hands, and which facts are known to every one.

"There was little occaſion for ſurprize at the reduction of the Fort of St. Fernando d'Omoa, it being but a ſhort time ſince it began to be built, and had been retarded by many accidents. It is not probable that in a fort ſo little advanced there ſhould have been found any artillery of conſequence, nor a ſufficient number of troops to withſtand a regular attack. In conſideration of the above, the Court of Spain had long ſince ſent orders to carry up into the interior parts all merchandizes and effects which ſhould arrive in that port. As to the King's funds, it is known he had none; it was, therefore, impoſſible for the Governor to offer to ranſom the Fort. The funds which are intended for Europe are not ordinarily ſent to Omoa; nor, in fine, no veſſel with quickſilver has been ſent to this province for years, it not being wanted there. From all which it reſults, that the Engliſh could not poſſibly have taken the rich prizes their Gazette pretends; and ſhould be careful, in future, to let their relations be attended with more preciſion and truth."

LONDON.

The following is the genuine Speech of LORD GEORGE GORDON *in the Houſe of Commons, on the motion of Lord Lewiſham for an Addreſs to the King:*

"*Mr.* SPEAKER,

"I SHOULD have not troubled you, and the Houſe, on this occaſion, were it not for the abſurdities with which the Speech from the Throne is replete.—His Majeſty tells us, he has ordered certain papers, relative to Ireland, to be laid before us. Why was not that order made in conſequence of the addreſſes from Ireland? Were Iriſh addreſſes to be diſregarded? And was the Iriſh Parliament unworthy of its Sovereign's notice? The truth is, Sir, his Majeſty's Miniſters are no leſs odious in Ireland than they are in England. The King well knows this. The Iriſh deem themſelves *oppreſſed*, and call this government *tyranny*. To prove this, Sir, I need only read to you the opinions of ſome leading members in the Iriſh Commons. [His Lordſhip then produced a newspaper, and read from it the debates of the Commons of Ireland on the firſt day of their meeting; and dwelt with particular emphaſis on every ſentence that conveyed a cenſure on Adminiſtration.] Thus, Sir, you ſee the grievances of Ireland are at length become ſo numerous and intolerable, that the people are obliged to inſiſt on having a FREE TRADE. But if it is intended to comply with their demand; if they are to trade with *every* part of the empire, I beg the noble Lord in the blue ribbon will give me timely notice: This I aſk, and inſiſt on, as a piece of juſtice from the noble Lord, that I may diſcharge that duty which my conſcience claims of me—that I may write down to my countrymen in Scotland, and give them warning to eſtabliſh an INDIA COMPANY of their own.

"In Scotland, Sir, the people are as ready to break with the Miniſter as in Ireland. The indulgencies given to Papiſts have alarmed the whole country, and they are determined, with the utmoſt vigilance and reſolution, to guard againſt a people that are become ſuch favourites in the eyes of the Miniſtry. I do not, Sir, deliver to you my own ſentiments only; Government will find ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY THOUSAND MEN at my back, who will avow and ſupport them. The people have ſent petitions to the Miniſters of State, who have diſregarded them; to the Lord Chancellor, to deliver to the Lords, who ſuppreſſed them; and to you, Mr. Speaker, who have incurred the diſpleaſure of the people, by not delivering them to the Commons. They have now printed their ſentiments and reſolutions on their grievances; they will ſhortly be publiſhed; and, the moment they are ready, I, Sir, will deliver them to the King and the Prince of Wales, that they may learn from them UPON WHAT TERMS THE SCOTCH WILL BE GOVERNED.

"The coaſt of Scotland, Sir, is left naked and defenceleſs; the people of Dumfries-ſhire had therefore petitioned for arms to defend themſelves. To my certain knowledge, that country is in ſuch a ſituation, that Paul Jones might, with the utmoſt facility, have deſtroyed Glaſgow, Leith, Greenock and Edinburgh, in one expedition. Thus circumſtanced, could it have occurred to any one, that Adminiſtration would have denied ſo reaſonable a requiſition? Wicked as the minds of Miniſtry are, could any one have imagined, that they dared to commit ſuch an outrage upon common ſenſe, common policy, and the common rights of the people? Yet, Sir, extraordinary as it may ſeem, the anſwer which thoſe men returned, was a poſitive refuſal of the requeſt! I will, Mr. Speaker, read you the letter from the Secretary at War, to the Duke of Queenſberry and Lord Stormont, on this ſubject. [His Lordſhip then read the letter; after which, looking at the Secretary at War, he continued,] And you, *Charles Jenkinſon, how dared you write ſuch a letter?* Robert Bruce would not have had temerity enough to have done it: And yet the Secretary of an *Elector of*

Hanover has had that presumption! The Royal family of Stuart have been banished from their kingdom for not attending to the voice of the people, and an Elector of Hanover is not afraid to disregard it! Sir *Hugh Smithson*, Earl Percy, Duke of Northumberland, *armed cap-a-pee*, march at the head of all the cheesemongers and grocers, from Temple Bar to Brentford, and the present Earl Douglas is not to be intrusted with arms! The Scots, Sir, are justly irritated at this scandalous partiality; nor are they less exasperated in point of religion.

"I shall now, Sir, only trouble the House a few moments longer. I would not, indeed, have occupied so much of their time as I have already done, but that, being on my legs, I thought it proper to discover the sentiments of the people of Scotland. All that I have now to add is, to give notice, that I intend, on a future day, to move for an address to the King, to send down to Scotland 120,000 muskets and bayonets, to arm the defenceless people of that country."

Jan 6. This morning the Dutch Ambassador held a long conference with Lord Hillsborough, at his office in Cleveland-row.

Some say, that orders are gone down to Portsmouth for the Dutch ships to be brought round to the river, where they are to remain till the affair is determined in Doctors-commons, whether they are legal prizes.

On Tuesday orders were sent to Portsmouth for another fleet of ships to be got ready as soon as possible for channel service, and to guard our coasts, and it is said Sir Charles Hardy is to have the command of it.

It is confidently asserted that one, if not two of our Admirals, by the particular desire of the Empress of Russia, will, or have obtained leave to take on them the command of a part of the Russian navy.

The French Ambassador at the Hague has notified the King his Master's intention of marching an army to the relief of Holland, in case of any attack from Hanover.

It is confidently said that a commission has passed the Great Seal, and is gone to Sir Joseph Yorke, to enable him to open a treaty with any Agents, Commissioners, or Ambassadors from the American Congress.

The following is said to be the principal feature in Mr. Burke's famous plan of œconomy. To reduce the following offices:—

Offices.	*Present Salary.*	*Intended Salary.*
12 Lords of the Bedchamber reduced to 8,	12,000	8,000
11 Grooms of ditto to 6,	5,500	3,000
Auditor of the Exchequer,	20,000	4,000
Clerk of the Pells,	6,000	2,000
4 Tellers,	16,000	4,000
7 Com. of Tax Office to 3,	3,000	1,000
9 Com. of Customs to 5,	9,000	5,000
Receiver General ditto,	2,000	1,000
9 Commissioners of Excise to 5,	9,000	5,000
Salt Office to be abolished, and thrown to Excise,	13,000	3,000
Treasurer of Navy,	25,000	3,000
Deputy,	2,000	1,000
Secretary at War,	3,000	1,000
Paymaster of Forces,	50,000	3,000
Deputy,	4,000	1,000
Master General of Ordnance,	3,000	1,000
Lieutenant General ditto,	2,000	1,000
Surveyor General ditto,	2,000	500
Clerk ditto,	1,500	500
Storekeeper ditto,	1,000	500
Clerk deliv. ditto,	1,000	500
Staff of Great-Britain,	44,000	25,000
	236,000	74,500
	74,000	
Saving	£ 161,500	

This is the first part of the plan; the second is, to appoint a committee of twenty-one members of the House of Commons, who hold no place, pension, office, or commission under the Crown, to examine into the expenditure of the public money, to begin with the year preceding, as all former examinations failed from going far back. No money to be granted in the current year till all the accounts of the preceding but one are approved; viz. no money bill to pass in 1780, till the accounts of 1778 are passed. This plan is so particularly prepared, that it will take Mr. Burke three hours to deliver it.

The following is a correct list of the farmers that are prisoners in the undermentioned goals, who have been ruined by the great fall of prices:

Norwich	18	Glouceſter	3
Lincoln	9	Worceſter	18
York	12	Hereford	8
Derby	8	Canterbury	10

Advice is received, that a Dutch man of war of 64 guns, with 12 merchant vessels under her convoy, had sunk a Spanish frigate in the Mediterranean, that attempted to take the latter vessels, and all on board perished.

By letters from Smyrna we find, that the French privateers have taken so many neutral, and particularly Dutch vessels, that the Levant trade suffers very much, insomuch that the Porte means, it is said, to propose a neutrality in the Levant seas; by which it will be regulated, that neither the English nor French privateers shall stop any neutral vessels in the neighbourhood of the Ottoman dominions.

Extract of a letter from Liverpool, January 1.

"This morning advice was received here, that the Telemachus, Capt. Ash, and the Ulysses, Capt. Briggs, both privateers belonging to this place, while on a cruise, in consort, on the 24th ult. in lat. 35, and long. 30. west, fell in with a Spanish frigate from the South seas, which had been out three years. She is pierced for 26 guns, on her main deck, had 170 men, and is 600 tons burthen; they have carried her into Crook-haven, and she is said to be worth near a million. The privateers belong to Mr. Baker and his son-in-law, whose ship, the Mentor, took the Carnatic French East-Indiaman."

It is said to be determined to raise 14 new regiments in Ireland; and that commissions are gone over for this purpose.

January 29. A celebrated writer, Abbe Raynal, says, "When I see Monarchs and Empires furiously attacking and waging war against each other, with all their debts, with their public funds and revenues alread deeply mortgaged, it seems to me as if I saw men fighting with clubs in a china shop."

The King of Prussia, it is confidently asserted, has given his final answer to the Court of London, which is, that "he cannot think seriously of taking any part in the contest between Great-Britain and the House of Bourbon, unless the peace of the empire be disturbed by some one of the belligerent powers." The answer of the Empress of Russia is nearly conceived in the same terms, but not quite so explicit.

Last week 14 ships were taken into government service, and ordered to sail for Cork to take on board provisions for the use of the garrison at Jamaica.

Extracts of private intelligence brought by the last mails from Holland.

"The Viscount D'Hereira, the Spanish Minister at the Hague, has received an answer from the States General to his two memorials, relative to Gibraltar. This answer is very favourable to the placard published on that subject by their High Mightinesses. At the end of the answer, the States General request the Ambassador to use his good offices with the King his Master, that it may please his Majesty to order that the procedures against Dutch vessels may be as short as possible, that they might obtain exact justice, and that in future they would not act in so peremptory a manner against them, but examine the case well.

"We hear that a deputation of Merchants from Rotterdam came to the Hague last week, and presented a request to the States General, signed by 16 merchants of that city; in which it is said they complain grievously of the strange and even inimical conduct of the Court of Madrid towards the Dutch vessels, &c. and request redress on that head. It is said that they at the same time hint their disapprobation of the Placard published by the States on the 31st of December, as being, in their opinion, too favourable to the Court of Spain, &c.

"The Greffier Fagel has received an express from Count Welderen, the Dutch Ambassador at London, with dispatches relative to the taking of the Dutch ships under convoy of the Count Byland; at the reading of which, it is said, all the members of the Assembly of the States were greatly affected; however, it is not imagined that this affair will have any bad consequences, from the offers of payment and indemnification made by the Court of London.

"Sir Joseph Yorke has also received an express from his Court, on the reception of which he had a conference with the President of the States General, and then with the Prince Stadtholder.

"We do not find that the French Ambassador has taken any further measures relative to the seizure of the Dutch vessels, than to speak to some of the Members of the government, and to the Prince Stadtholder. It is imagined he reserves what he has to say on that subject till the meeting of the States, which is fixed for the 20th of this month. In the mean time we hear, that Minister has acknowledged that he has received authority from his Court to exempt any particular merchants in the Republic from the duty of 15 per cent. &c. declaring, at the same time, that the King his master, for reasons known to himself, had judged it proper to act in that manner towards the Dutch merchants, and that, even after the conclusion of a peace. This arrangement however does not please this country.

"Sir Joseph Yorke having renewed the lease of his hotel, which expired a few days ago, seems to be a very favourable omen of the affair of the Dutch transports not having any serious consequences.

"The Prussian Minister has also received an answer to his memorials relative to *Last and Vyl Geld*; in which answer their High Mightinesses declare they cannot grant his request, as it would be a precedent that might induce other powers to make the same request, which would render the tax of no effect; but that to shew how willing they were to do all in their power to prove their friendship for the King of Prussia, their High Mightinesses would exempt those subjects from the above mentioned duty which carry turf (peat) to the province of Groningen, &c. from East Friesland, and pass along the small river Abt.

Extract of a letter from Havre de Grace, Jan. 12.

"The Boulogne privateer, la Marquise de Segnelay, of 20 guns, commanded by Capt. Cottin, after having conducted into this port the London, an English prize, sailed again on the 3d instant, and on the 8th following, at a small distance off the S. W. point of St. Helen's, fell in with the Harpooner, an English letter of marque, of 32 guns, Capt. Lionshill, bound from London to Plymouth, and took her after a short engagement, in which he had two men killed, and ten wounded; and the Harpooner had ten killed, and the Captain and fifteen wounded. In his route to this port he fell in with another English vessel, the Anne, of 120 tons, from London to Chester, which he also took, and sent into Cherburg, with 56 prisoners, and yesterday arrived safe here with the Harpooner. The King being informed of the brave actions of Capt. Cottin, has presented him with a very elegant sword, and has sent him a commission of Lieutenant of a frigate during the campaign."

Advice is received that the Dey of Algiers has given orders for his cruizers to seize every French vessel they meet.

The business of Ireland in Parliament is drawing to a very critical state, either to unite the two kingdoms heartily, or to cause greater discontents than ever: A little time will disclose the scene.

County meetings go on apace, and are becoming general, though not all unanimous in their resolutions, &c. However, one petition serves them all, except one county. The papers are so full of them, we leave them there to be recorded at large and discussed, previous to their discussion in Parliament.

The Ministry have been in treaty for the exchange of Lord Macartney, and have offered to relieve a Chevalier of France, at present a prisoner in England, in lieu of him. The cabinet of Versailles hesitated on first receiving the proposition, and yesterday, we understand, they sent over a positive negative, assigning, as a reason, that the Chevalier in question was taken on his passage to India on his private affairs, and Lord Macartney in arms against France; they do not consider the proposed exchange as fair or equally advantageous to both countries.

Whilst our ministry are filling the gazette with bankrupts, and untenanting the houses in all the principal streets of the metropolis, in order to raise no less a sum than three millions for the current year, Mr. Neckar, the French financier, by a prudent and well regulated œconomy, will not exceed four millions, and those chiefly raised by life annuities.

The whole expence of the last war to France was but little more than half the expence of it to this country. It was 47 millions, which, as appears by official accounts, is just what the present unnatural war has already cost us up to Christmas, 1779.

The whole addition to the French debt, which was made during the last war, was but 26 millions and an half, a considerable part of which time has since extinguished.

Feb. 2. Yesterday a Commission passed the Great Seal, authorizing Sir Henry Clinton, and Marriot Arbuthnot, Esq; or either of them, or in case of their death or removal, to the Commander in Chief in America, and the Admiral on that station, to grant full and free pardon to any person or persons, or collective bodies of men; which form of pardon is inserted in the Commission, and is as full as words can make it.

This day the inhabitants of Westminster, to the number of 4000, met in Westminster-hall, pursuant to public advertisement, to agree on a petition to Parliament, to controul the shameful waste of the public money, &c. The petition was agreed to and carried without one dissenting hand.

Extract of a letter from Plymouth, Jan. 25.

"Just as I am finishing this letter, the signal is out from Maker-Tower, that a fleet of ships is coming from the Westward. They are supposed to be the Spanish ships of war and transports taken by Admiral Rodney, which have been beating in the Bay for some time past; but as the wind is north, they will find it difficult to get into the Sound."

On Saturday last the Corporation of the city of Bristol agreed to present a petition to Parliament, for the retrenchment of the present extravagant expenditure of the public money, and dangerous influence of the crown.

On Friday last the county of Devon met at the Castle of Exeter, and did the same; with only one dissenting voice, a Mr. Putt.

The Counties of Dorset and Norfolk have agreed to petitions and resolutions similar to those of York, &c.

On Saturday last, four gentlemen of the Common-Council waited upon the Lord Mayor, at the Mansion-House, with a requisition, that he will be pleased to direct a Common-Council to be summoned for the special purpose of co-operating with the several counties of the kingdom, in a measure so necessary at this time of distress, as a reform in the public expenditure. It was signed by six Aldermen and about thirty Commoners; when his Lordship informed them, "he should order a Common-Council to be summoned for Thursday, the 10th instant."

DUBLIN, *February* 5.

It is expected by the friends of Ireland, that our Parliament will rise superior to the receiving rights as favours, or even rights themselves, if imperfectly granted, or accompanied with slavish restrictions.---Without being fully free, our state will be dependent and dishonourable; with wisdom and resolution then let us use the means which nature, the constitution, public spirit, our own industry and feelings have furnished us with. If our privileges, civil and commercial, be not now openly claimed and asserted, it will be in a manner renouncing them altogether. We are not to put our trust in any Ministers; this in our situation would be a sort of political knight-errantry: Wise men have told us that there is scarcely such a thing as disinterestedness in statesmen, or generosity to be found in the policy of nations respecting each other. Let us not therefore deceive ourselves with false hopes; no future time will probably ever give to this country what shall now be withheld.

From the MARTINICO GAZETTE, *March* 30 1780.

List of the ships of war which are arrived at Fort Royal, under the command of the Count de Guichen, Lieutenant-General of the navy of his Christian Majesty, and Commandant of the Marine at Brest.

Ships.	Guns.	Captains.
White and Blue Squadron.		
Le Citoyen,	74	De Nieul,
Le Soverain,	74	De Glandevez.
Le Triumphant,	80	De Sades, C. D'Esc.
Le Solitaire,	64	Champion,
Le Triton,	64	De Boades.
White Squadron.		
Le Pluton,	74	La Marthonies,
Le Actionnaire	64	L'Archantel,
La Couronne,	80	De Guichen, Comm.
La Victoire,	64	D'Albert,
Le St. Michel,	64	De Mars.
Blue Squadron.		
L'Indien,	64	Balleroy,
L'Hercule,	74	D'Amblimont,
Le Caton,	64	Flamond,
Le Palmier,	74	Monteil, C. D'Esc.
Le Destin,	74	Goimpy,
L'Intrepide,	74	Duplaffis.
Frigates.		
La Courageuse,	36	La Rigaudiere,
La Madee,	36	Kengarier,
La Gentille,	36	De Villebrune.

The five regiments which where on board the ships and transports of this fleet, are those of Towrain, Enghien, Walch, Royal Comtois and Poiton. They arrived in very good condition and great spirits. There are but few sick, and we expect the good order and healthiness of our hospitals will lessen the number of such daily.

The zeal and indefatigable attention of C. de Guichen, merits the thanks of the nation in general, and of the trade in particular. He kept the smallest vessels of the fleet continually within his view, and we may assert, that the greatest confidence in him by the trade has been well justified. The Cole, a brig of Nantz, having sprung a leak, and been towed several days, the Count directed the cargo to be taken out, and the vessel to be burnt, which is the only loss the convoy met with on the passage.

Since the arrival of C. de Guichen's squadron at Fort Royal, the Marquis de Bouille has made every necessary disposition for operating without the loss of a moment. The Captains of the transports were ordered to hold themselves in constant readiness. No precaution which could contribute to the success of the enterprize was neglected. The 25th the Marquis de Bouille having embarked on board the Robuste, our fleet, commanded by the C. de Guichen, amounting to 23 ships of the line besides frigates, weighed, calms having prevented our fleet from gaining the proper station, and by falling to leeward they missed intercepting 26 English transports, which got then into the harbour. This reinforcement of the English it is thought makes them 6000 strong, who appear to have been intended for an expedition against Grenada and St. Vincent. Thus their great preparations, with which they threatened to conquer all before them, are rendered useless, and they are blocked up at St. Lucia by a superior fleet, and the disadvantages of their situation are evident. Last Tuesday our fleet returned to Fort Royal to land the sick, &c. A brig from Cork came to an anchor at Grenada, foolishly relying on the accounts published in the English Ministerial Papers, that the British troops had retaken that island.

The forces which the Minister of the marine has sent to the East-Indies, are the regiments of Austrasia, 15 detachments of volunteers, and one detachment of the legion of Lauzun. The command is given to M. Duchamin, Brigadier. When they join those already at the Isle

of France, we shall be able to attack the English in their richest possessions.

The Terrible is just gone out of dock at Toulon, and one other ship of 80 guns, and two of 74, are fitting up.

The English flatter themselves that we have renounced the project of an invasion, because they no longer see the threatening preparations made on our coasts. Yet every thing is so well disposed with respect to transports and troops, that when the moment of action arrives the whole can be instantly collected. We think the next campaign will be opened with that expedition, which has occasioned so much noise in Europe. A descent on England has ever been part of the plan of our operations.

The first effect of a good administration is to inspire confidence in the people. It is an inexhaustible treasure, which yields continually new resources to a state. From the moment that an edict for a new Loan was published, so great sums were brought to the Royal Treasury, that the Loan was soon completed. On the 3d of last month 30 millions were received. M. Neckar had notified, that when once the books were closed, no consideration whatever would induce him to receive any further sums.

The King has directed that all the rights and property of the inhabitants of Grenada, British as well as French, shall be preserved entire, and has established the forms, &c. of administring justice in that Island.

Le Languedoc, on board of which Count D'Estaing commanded, is arrived at Brest, having left the coast of Georgia 28th of October. This Vice Admiral of France, after making two campaigns, in which he displayed his patriotism and indefatigable assiduity, has become more than ever the favourite of his nation. The wounds which he received at the attack of Savannah will not admit of his taking the command again immediately. He has been with the Minister of marine, and Count Maurepas, and has had a private conference with the King, and was admitted into his Privy Chamber. The Count, before he left Brest, made a present to the crews of his fleet of a fifth of the produce of the prizes which belonged to him, and added that he would solicit further favours for them from his Majesty.

The intrepid M. de Couedic, who is famed for his engagement with the Quebec, is made Captain in the navy; and his Lieutenant has been presented with the cross of St. Louis, and a pension of 1000 livres; his Ensign has also a pension. The Viscount de Roquefeuil, commander of the cutter, who was in the danger and glory of the action, and the other officers and crews have received marks of the King's favour. Among others the third pilot, who, seeing the ensign carried away by a ball, instantly catched a colour, and mounting in the shrouds of the ship next to the enemy, who were within pistol shot, flourished the colour there, till another was fixed in the stern. This brave fellow has received from the King a medal of gold, on which the action is described.

An English vessel of 14 guns, and 50 men, is arrived in Calais. She was carried in by 14 Irish sailors, who had been pressed on board. They made the 34 Englishmen drunk, and took charge of the vessel. She was one of a little fleet sent to intercept Paul Jones's prizes when they came out of the Texel.

The following is a translation of a Letter from Admiral Parker to M. le Motte Piquet, which does honor to the character of the English Commander, as well as to the great merits of the French Admiral.

SIR

I Have received the leter which your Excellency did me the honour to address to me, by the Little St. Michael. Altho' you have taken from me, very lately, a frigate and many other vessels, I yet cannot forbear to esteem and admire you. The conduct your Excellency displayed in the action of the 18th of the month, fully justifies the high reputation you enjoy among us; and I must acknowledge that I could not, without some share of envy, be a witness of the abilities you displayed on that occasion. Our enmities are transient; they depend upon our masters; but your merits have engraven on my heart the most lasting respect.

I shall take the greatest care to procure the best treatment of your flags, and your prisoners, and shall seize with pleasure every opportunity that offers to testify the consideration and esteem with which I am your Excellency's most humble and most obedient Servant,

HYDE PARKER.

On board the Princess Royal, St. Lucia, 28th Dec. 1779.

B O S T O N.

April 20. We hear that Capt. Williams, in the Protector, has taken another prize, laden with wine, and sent her into a safe port.

Last Monday arrived in a safe port, after a successful cruize of two months, the Continental frigate Dean, commanded by SAMUEL NICHOLSON, Esq; during which time she has taken four prizes, viz. a brig laden with rum----a Polacre richly laden with fruit and wines, and two privateers, one a copper bottom Snow of twelve, and the other a Brig of fourteen carriage guns.—The Dean has upwards of 250 prisoners on board.

C H A T H A M, *April* 26.

We hear the enemy made another descent upon Paramus on Sunday night last. The particulars of which we we have not learned.

A party of the enemy from Staten-Island, consisting of about 30 men, attempted to surprize last Sunday night a small guard that was placed at Halstead's Point; but through the alertness of the centinels, (one of which they killed) their plan was effectually marred. They plundered Mr. Halstead of beds and bedding, the family's wearing apparel, and seven or eight head of creatures.

At the general review at Morris Town, on Monday last, the troops went through their various firings and evolutions with the greatest exactness, which gave infinite satisfaction to several foreign gentlemen of distinction, that were present.

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 3.

By a Gentleman who arrived yesterday afternoon from Northampton county, we have the following disagreeable intelligence, viz.—On Tuesday morning, the 25th ult. Mr. Benjamin Gilbert's house and mills, on the Mahony, about 4 miles above Gnaden Hutten, 28 miles from Bethlehem, were burnt, and the whole family, viz. Benjamin Gilbert and his wife, with two daughters and a boy, Jesse Gilbert and his wife, lately married, Andrew Huger, a day-labourer, and two or three persons going to the mill, are either killed or carried off. Another son of Mr. Gilbert, with his wife and a child, who lived half a mile higher up on the creek, are also missing, and his house burnt. Samuel Dodson's daughter, going that morning to fetch some meal, has not returned, and it is supposed she fell into the hands of the murderers likewise. The families around them were ignorant of the whole, until all was over; they saw the smoak, but as they knew Mr. Gilbert was clearing some land, they supposed the fire was from that; the barn was left, the horses gone, one bull and one cow stab'd and half burnt, the other cattle running in the fields; the report of but one gun was heard, which was in the house and discharged itself in the fire. Daily reports of mischief done by the Indians.

Sunday last arrived from Martinico, the Continental frigate Confederacy, Capt. Harding, with whom came passenger William Bingham, Esquire. Same day arrived a French brig from Martinico, loaded with salt, brandy, dry goods, &c.

From the intelligence brought by the above vessels, it plainly appears, that France is making the greatest preparations imaginable for an invasion of Britain early in the spring; that their finances are in the most prosperous train, while those of Britain are at the lowest ebb, and become the subject of common derision; that the attention of our grand ally and of the Spaniards to America is very great; and that Jamaica will be attacked this summer with a great force; which will certainly fall, if the intelligence we have received by a vessel arrived here, in 17 days from Port-au-Prince, be confirmed, viz. that the French fleet have taken St. Lucia, and 8 or 9 English ships of the line.

By a gentleman who arrived here last Sunday from Charlestown, which place he left the 10th ult. we have the following intelligence.

Sometime before the enemy crossed Ashley river, Col. Washington with a party of horse reconnoitering, came up with a light party of the enemy, on which an engagement ensued, when our people took a Col. Hamilton of the North-Carolina Refugees, a Doctor Smith, and seven privates, and it is said they had seven killed. On our side we had only one man badly wounded. This action happened within one hundred yards of their flying army, consisting of light infantry and grenadiers, whose marching across the field to get in our rear, obliged Col. Washington to order a retreat, otherwise their whole party would have been cut to pieces.

The day that the enemy approached the lines on Charlestown neck, Col. Laurens with a small party had a brush with the advance body of the enemy, in which Capt. Boman of the North-Carolina forces fell, much lamented, Major Herne, and two privates were wounded, the enemy's loss was reported to be from twelve to sixteen killed. A French gentleman, who was volunteer in the action, says he counted eight and a Highland deserter said a Col. St. Clair was mortally wounded.

On Friday the 7th ult. about three o'clock in the afternoon, Gen. Woodford and his brigade arrived in town, after a most rapid march of 500 miles in thirty days, in perfect health and high spirits.

On Saturday the 8th, between 3 and 5 o'clock, the enemy's fleet passed fort Moultrie, in a heavy gale, and anchored between fort Johnston and the town, just out of reach of our guns from the town, where they continued when he set off. They were so covered with the thunder storm as to be invisible near half the time of their passing. One of their frigates had a fore-top mast shot away by the fort, and a store ship was so injured in her rudder, as to be incapable of working, and the gale being fresh she went on shore, under the guns of our half moon battery, on the point of the Island, which obliged them to burn her, to prevent her falling into our hands; after burning a while she blew up. We had not a man hurt in the fort, tho' they kept up a brisk fire as they passed.

Our garrison in good health and high spirits, the town well fortified and defended by a numerous artillery, Sir Henry approaching very slowly, and our men longing for the hour in which he may afford them the opportunity of teaching the temerity of his present expedition. He reports that we shall soon have a respectable force in his rear.

Extract of a letter from Ireland, dated February 7, 1780.

"Ireland did not suffer remarkably by the American war till about a year since, when the manufacturers being almost totally unemployed, and going about the streets of Dublin, in parties of 30 or 40, begging, Ireland began to exhibit a scene of the greatest poverty and distress. A long embargo on provisions, impolitickly continued, added not a little to the mischief. The value of lands fell one third at least. The revenue diminished near one half, by which the civil officers were unpaid, and the influence of the crown was reduced; the Court favours were less thought of and sought after. In the mean time, volunteers to the number of 40,000, being formed into military corps to protect the kingdom, in the absence of most of our usual guards of soldiers, these began to threaten the ministry, and talk of independence. When the Parliament met, a very extraordinary scene was opened, Patriots, Placemen, Courtiers, and Pensioners joined in petitions for the Freedom of Commerce; and the liberties of Ireland became the public scheme. The men who possessed lucrative offices seemed disposed to sacrifice all for the good of their country. The virtuous struggle has already met with deserved success. We have obtained liberty to export all kinds of woollens, linens, cottons, and glass, manufactured, together with haberdashery wares, to all parts except East Indies; and to import all the product of the West Indies and America, subject to the same duties as in England; besides some other advantages.

"The English Ministry seem determined to conquer North America, if they beggar the nation. They talk of sending out 10,000 fresh troops in the Spring, but they chiefly depend on divisions to happen among the Americans. Many Ministerial pamphlets are publishing, to shew the immense value and importance of North America to Britain, and how absolutely necessary the reduction thereof is to her very existence. This present year will cost 32 millions, and increase the national debt to 200 millions."

From RIVINGTON'S ROYAL GAZETTE of the 26th ult.

The following vessels are taken by his Majesty's Ships Delaware, Iris, Galatea, and Delight, viz. the ship Hetty,---Brigs General Wayne---General Reed---said to belong to Philadelphia,---Another ship, a brigantine, and a schooner, their names not known.

On Tuesday the 11th of last month departed this life, in the 55th year of his age, JOHN JONES, Esq; of New-Castle county, in the Delaware State. This gentleman was near thirty years a Magistrate of that county, and latterly President of the Court of Common Pleas, Judge of the Orphan's Court, and Representative in Assembly for the same; and of him it may be truly said, that he discharged the various public offices to which he was called by his country with integrity, stedfastness and impartiality; ever desirous of supporting religion, justice and law to the utmost of his ability; neither sacrificing his judgment to power or party; and adorning a liberal fortune by the exercise of true antient hospitality, and good offices to his friends and neighbours; so that his death may be justly accounted a public loss to his country, and an irreparable private loss to his children and family.

Monday last came on the Election of Managers and a Treasurer of the Pennsylvania Hospital, according to law, when the following gentlemen were chosen, viz. Samuel Rhoads, Joseph Morris, Jacob Shoemaker, Joseph Swift, Thomas Franklin, Peter Reeve, William Morrell, Joshua Howell, Samuel Pleasants, Robert Strettell Jones, George Mifflin, Tench Coxe, *Managers*. Michael Hillegas, *Treasurer*.

Philad. 5th Month 1, 1780.

A LARGE Quantity of BARK wanted this Season; for which a good Price will be given by the Tanners of Philadelphia and its Vicinity. ¶

Philadelphia, May 1, 1780.

Seven Hundred Dollars Reward,

For a RED MOROCCO POCKET BOOK.

LOST last Friday, between Market and Arch-streets, a red Morocco Pocket-book, with a silver clasp, containing between Five and Six Hundred Dollars, a Continental Loan-Office Certificate for Six Hundred Dollars, issued from the Loan-Office in Philadelphia, payable to Matthew Irwin, dated November 13, 1777, No. 1147, *two years interest having been received and indorsed on the back; two setts of Bills of Exchange for Thirty-six Dollars each, drawn on the Commissioners in Paris in favour of William Finnie,* No. 2516 *and* 2517, *dated April* 20, 1780; *five Lottery Tickets in the Third Class,* No. 14, 15, 12,682, 12,683 *and* 12,762, *and sundry other papers. Whoever delivers the Pocket-book with the aforesaid particulars to the Printers hereof, or to Mr.* BENJAMIN JANUARY, *in Front-street, near the Coffee-house, shall receive the above reward, or One Hundred Dollars for the Certificate, Bills and Tickets, and no questions asked.------ Every step has been taken to prevent their being paid, this is therefore to* CAUTION *the* PUBLIC *from being imposed on by purchasing them; and it is requested, if they are offered for sale, they may be stopt, and information given as above.* ¶

Philadelphia, April 24, 1780.

To the PUBLIC.

THE subscriber gives this public notice, that he has rented a store in Front-street, between Market and Chesnut-streets, next door to Mr. Joseph Swift's, which will be opened next Thursday for the reception of all goods admitted by Law to be sold by public auction; and where he proposes holding a public sale every Tuesday, (the weather permitting) to begin at nine o'clock in the morning, and oftener if goods come in. Constant attendance will be given at said store, by the public's most obedient humble servant,

WILLIAM BROWN, Auctioneer.

N. B. No goods will be received on days of sale.

Philadelphia, April 21, 1780.

WHEREAS Susanna, the wife of the subscriber, having run me greatly in debt, destroyed my interest, and otherwise having most shamefully misbehaved herself, that it being impossible for me to live with her, neither do I intend to cohabit with her any more; now this is therefore to forewarn all persons from trusting her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting after the date hereof. ¶ *HENRY STILES, junior.*

JOHN ORD,

NOTARY PUBLIC AND CONVEYANCER,

HAS removed from his house in Front-street, to his house on the north side of Chestnut-street, between Second and Third-streets, in the house lately occupied by Mr. Benjamin Marshall, deceased, where he continues to carry on the Notary and Conveyancing business, and has also opened an Office for the sale of real estates. ¶

Three Thousand Dollars Reward.

STOLEN last night out of the Subscriber's stable, at his Ferry opposite Philadelphia, a large Sorrel Horse, of the Raven breed, eight years old, marked with a star and snip, both hind feet white, half up to his gamble joints, a long dock with a switch tail, full fifteen hands high; paces, canters and trots, well carriaged and in good order. ALSO, A Brown Mare, of the Dray breed, five years old, with a large star in her forehead, and one hind foot white, high couraged and carries a good head, but her tail rather low, a natural trotter and moves pleasant, about fifteen hands high and well made. Any person who will secure the said horses and the thief, so that the owner can have his horses, and the thief be brought to justice, shall receive the above reward, or ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS for each.

April 28, 1780. ¶ SAMUEL COOPER.

Reading, April 17, 1780.

Five Hundred Dollars Reward.

BROKE goal last night, a certain PETER PHILIPS, who was committed for passing counterfeit continental currency; had on a sky-blue lincey coat, lincey jacket, and an old hat; he is of a black complexion, and has a bad countenance. Also JOHN WOLFKILL, who was committed for deserting from the army; he belongs to the third Virginia regiment. Whoever apprehends the said villains, so that they may be had again, shall be entitled to the above reward, paid by HENRY HAFFA, Sheriff. ¶

Springfield township, Bucks county, April 3, 1780.

WAS found dead upon the great road, a man named PETER LITT, *and an inquest held upon him according to law. He had with him some shoe-buckles, needles and pins. His relations, if any he has, may have the goods again, paying the charges, by applying to*

¶ *SAMUEL M'CAMMON.*

Three Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the stable of the subscriber, living in Oxford township, Chester county, in the night of the 22d of March last, a dark sorrel MARE, heavy with foal, about 14 hands high, seven years old, one wall eye, a crooked spot in her forehead, shod before, a natural pacer, neither brand nor ear-mark when stolen. Whoever secures said mare and thief, so that the owner may get his mare again, and the thief brought to justice, shall have the above reward, or One Hundred and Fifty Dollars *for the mare only, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by*

¶ *FRANCIS MOTHRAL.*

N. B. *Next morning was found tied with a rope round her neck, a large black Mare, with a star and snip, low in flesh, supposed to be left by the thief; whoever has lost said mare is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.* F. M.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the honourable THOMAS M'KEAN, Esq; Chief Justice, WILLIAM AUGUSTUS ATLEE, Esq; Second Justice, and JOHN EVANS, Esq; Third Justice of the Supreme Court, and of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, have issued their precept, bearing Date the 20th Day of March last past, to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery, at the Court-house in Lancaster, for the County of Lancaster, on Monday, the 8th day of May next, Notice is hereby given to all Justices of the Peace, the Coroner, Escheator, and Constables within the said County, that they be then and there in their own proper Persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances, to do those Things which to their Offices in that Behalf appertain to be done; also all they that will prosecute against the Prisoners that are or shall then be in the Goal of the said County, are to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just; and all others whom it may concern are desired to take Notice hereof, and govern themselves accordingly. Dated at Lancaster, the first Day of April, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty.

¶ JOSEPH WORK, Sheriff.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

Philadelphia, April 4, 1780.

WHEREAS the estates of John Parrock, Samuel Shoemaker, John Butcher, Peter Arthur and Andrew Elliot, late of the county of Philadelphia, having been in due course of law forfeited and seized to the use of this State, We the subscribers, Agents for said county, do hereby give notice, that the interest and estates of the said John Parrock, Samuel Shoemaker, John Butcher, Peter Arthur and Andrew Elliot, in the following tracts and parcels of lands, viz. No. 1, One lot in Spring-Garden, in the Northern Liberties, containing in front 36 feet, and 140 feet deep, with two brick tenements in front, and two wooden tenements back; No 2, A brick tenement and lot of ground, on Fourth-street continued northward and Hickory-lane, containing about 5 acres, late of John Parrock:----Samuel Shoemaker, No. 1, A tract of land in East Northern Liberties, containing about 76 acres, on Point-no-Point road, with 16 acres of bank meadow, and two brick tenements and other improvements thereon; No. 2, One lot in Kensington, on Greenwood Lane, containing about 3 acres; No. 3, A lot near Frankford road, containing about an acre and a quarter:----John Butcher, A tract of land in Blockley township, of about 56 acres, with improvements, situate on the River Schuylkill:------Peter Arthur, One lot in the District of Southwark, fronting on Plumb-street 15 feet, and in depth 90 feet:------Andrew Elliot, No. 1, About 8 acres of meadow on Glouceſter-Point road; No. 2, A tract or piece of land on the Lower-Ferry road, containing about 35 acres; No. 3, A tract or piece of land in the Northern Liberties, on the Ridge road, containing about 40 acres; No. 4, A lot of 10 acres and an half, adjoining the above, late belonging to Andrew Elliot and wife: All of which will be sold, at the Court-House in Philadelphia, on the 5th day of May next. The sales will continue from day to day until the whole be disposed of. The terms of sale will be according to law, as follows, viz. One fourth part of the purchase money to be paid in ten days after the sale, or the premises again to revert to the State, and the bidder liable to forfeit the said one fourth of the purchase money; the remainder thereof to be paid in one month after sale; and on a certificate being produced from the Agents, or either of them, of full payment of the purchase money, a deed will be given, as by law directed. And to prevent all difficulties with respect to payment, the Agents will attend at the Court-House on the 10th day after the sale, viz. the 15th of May, to receive the first payment, and in like manner on the 30th day after the sale, viz. the 5th of June, to receive the last payment; after which no purchase money will be received, but the premises again sold for the benefit of this Commonwealth.

The sale to begin at Ten o'clock.

GEORGE SMITH, }
WILLIAM M'MULLIN, } Agents.

Philadelphia, April 10, 1780.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

RUN away yesterday morning an apprentice boy, named George Miller, about five feet four inches high, thick set, has light coloured hair, and wears it tied: Had on, when he went away, a light coloured home made cloth coat, jacket and breeches, blue yarn stockings, new shoes, with round plated buckles, and wears a round hat. Whoever takes up said boy, and delivers him to his master, living in Second-street, above Vine-street (Locksmith) shall have the above reward, paid by

‖ VALENTINE BROWN.

N. B. All masters of vessels and others are desired no to harbour or take him away at their peril.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Robert Hopkins, late of the precinct of Richmond, commonly called Point no-Point, in the county of Philadelphia, deceased, by bond, note or book account, are requested to pay; and those who have any demands against said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts, properly proved, that they may be paid by ROBERT HOPKINS, } Execut.
HANNAH HOPKINS, }

To be sold, at his late plantation, at Point-no-Point, several young full-blooded Horses and Mares, breeding Mares and Colts.

TO be SOLD, or EXCHANGED for a PLANTATION, with a Merchant-mill; A LOT of GROUND, on Water-street, near Race-street, in the city of Philadelphia, fifty feet front, north and south, and extends into the river Delaware; on which is erected a three-story brick house, 20 by 44 feet, two large rooms on a floor, with a commodious kitchen and cellar; a frame bake-house, fronting Water-street, 20 by 35 feet, brick pained and plaistered within, and supported by a good stone wall, one story high next the river, two good ovens, and every thing in order for carrying on the baking business; a ten feet alley, pump in the yard, wharf, dock, &c. Any person inclining to treat may apply to the subscriber, living at Point-no-Point.

ROBERT HOPKINS. ¶

Bucks county, April 10, 1780.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

RUN away from the Constable of Buckingham, Bucks county, a young man, named David Russel, a turner and chair-maker by trade, about 23 years of age, fair hair, light complexion, and marked with the small-pox: Had on a hat without loops, a plaited stock, with silver clasps, coarse shirt, brown jacket, light coloured napt coat, new buckskin breeches, blue stockings, and new calf-skin pumps, with plated buckles. Whoever takes up and secures said Russel in Philadelphia or Newtown goals, or brings him to the Constable of Buckingham, shall have the above reward, paid by ASA FELL, Constable. ¶

To be SOLD,

A LIKELY NEGROE MAN, 24 years of age, understands driving a carriage, fit for a gentleman's waiter, or any kind of house work or country business. For further particulars enquire of Jacob Cox, at Daniel Vanvoorhis's, silversmith, in Market-street, near the Coffee-house, Philadelphia, or of William Shields, Tavern-keeper, at New-London Cross Roads, Chester county. ¶

STOLEN out of the stable of the subscriber, living near Bethlehem, in Northampton county, in the night of the 28th of March last, a light brown MARE, with a star in her forehead, between 12 and 13 hands high, particularly well set, shod all round, with steel corks a natural trotter, about 12 years old, branded on the near shoulder I. The morning following was found in the field of the subscriber, an old brown mare, with a bald face, three white feet, branded G. N. supposed to have been left by the thief; which, if stolen or strayed, the owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take her away. Whoever takes up and secures the first mentioned mare and thief, so that the owner may have her again, and the thief brought to justice, shall have *Two Hundred Dollars* Reward, or *One Hundred and Fifty* for the mare only, and reasonable charges, paid by

JOSEPH JONES. ‖

IN CONGRESS, July 2, 1779.

WHEREAS the Legislature of the State of North-Carolina have represented, that from the difficulties of communicating intelligence in that State, and the remote situation of many of its inhabitants, it was impossible that they should receive seasonable notice to carry the money of the emissions of May the 20th, 1777, and April the 11th, 1778, to the proper office by the time limited by Congress, and have therefore requested Congress to grant such farther time for that purpose, that the inhabitants of the said State may not be injured: AND WHEREAS it is also represented to Congress that many persons in the different States have been prevented by unforeseen causes from complying with the said resolution: AND WHEREAS it was not the intention of Congress that individuals possessed of the said bills should sustain any farther inconvenience than such as arose from the necessary cautions against counterfeits:

Resolved therefore, That all bills of the said emissions which shall be brought into the Continental Loan-Offices, before the first day of January next, shall at the election of the owners be received either on loan or to be exchanged for other bills; and that the same rules and precautions as are provided for registering, certifying and defacing the bills of the said emissions received by the respective Commissioners of the Loan-Offices before the first day of June last, be observed in respect to all bills of the said emissions which shall be brought in by virtue of this resolution.

Provided that each holder of such bills shall previously take the following oath or affirmation, and cause to be delivered to the respective Commissioners of the Continental Loan-Offices a certificate thereof, signed by the Magistrate administering the same: "I do swear (or solemnly affirm,) that dollars, of the emissions of May 20th, 1777, and April 11th, 1778, of the following numbers and denominations, viz. were my property or in my possession on the first of June, 1779, or at the time of my being informed of the resolution of Congress of the second of January, 1779, for taking the said emissions out of circulation, and were not obtained directly or indirectly at a discount."

That the Commissioners of the Continental Loan-Offices be authorised to pay off the indented certificates which they shall have issued for exchanging bills of the emissions of May 20, 1777, and April 11, 1778, to any persons to whom such certificates may be indorsed, provided that each indorsement shall be witnessed by a Magistrate:

That the Commissioners of the several Continental Loan-Offices make returns to the Board of Treasury, immediately after the first day of January next, of the amount of the Bills received in their respective offices after the said first day of June to be exchanged as aforesaid, and that for this purpose proper bills be lodged at the said offices within sixty days from and after the first day of January aforesaid.

March 28, 1780.

Resolved, That the resolution of the 2d of July, 1779, granting further time for bringing in Bills of Credit of the emissions of May 20, 1777, and April 11, 1778, called out of circulation by the resolution of the 2d of January, 1779, except the providing clause, be revived and extended to the first day of January next;

That all bills of the said emissions not brought in by or before the said first day of January next, be afterwards irredeemable.

Extract from the Minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, Sec'ry.

Bristol township, Philadelphia county, April 8, 1780.

Four Hundred Dollars Reward.

WAS broke open, in the night of the 26th of February, the house of Dr. George De Benneville, sen. and robbed of the following goods, viz. one silver watch with a china face, maker's name John Lind, Philadelphia, number unknown, the letters G B in a cypher engraved on the outside case; two pair of plain silver shoe buckles; one pair of plain silver knee-buckles; one silver stock-buckle, and a silver smelling-box, gilt on the inside. Whoever secures the thief and goods, so that he may be brought to justice, shall have the above reward, or in proportion for any of them, paid by

§ GEORGE DE BENNEVILLE, senior.

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD by

STYNER AND CIST,

In Second-street, four Doors above Race-street,

AN ORATION, delivered March 16, 1780, before the Patron, Vice-Presidents and Members of the American Philosophical Society, held at Philadelphia, for promoting Useful Knowledge: By TIMOTHY MATLACK, Esq; a Member of the said Society, and Secretary of the Supreme Executive Council of the State of Pennsylvania.

Trenton, April 8, 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the LAWS of the last SITTING of the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of NEW-JERSEY are published, and ready to be delivered. ISAAC COLLINS.

GEORGE HABACKER,

HAS FOR SALE, at a NEW STORE in Second-street, between Race and Vine-streets, near Col. Farmer's.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

SPIRITS, Rum, Wine, French Brandy, Gin, Anniseed, Cordials, Coffee, Cotton, Double and Single Refined Loaf Sugar, Muscovado and Spanish Ditto, Bohea and Souchong Teas, a few Bushels of excellent coarse Salt, good Oak Scantling seasoned, and sundry other Articles.

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY,
Tuesday, November 23, 1779. A. M.

A PETITION from Henry Dougherty, of the city of Philadelphia, referred over from the late House of Assembly, was read; and thereupon,

Resolved, That the said Henry Dougherty is hereby appointed to the office of Collector of the Duties imposed by an Act of Assembly, intitled, "An Act for imposing a duty on persons convicted of heinous crimes, and to prevent poor and impotent persons being imported into this Province," (now State).

Extract from the Minutes,
THOMAS PAINE, Clerk of the Gen. Assembly.

WHEREAS the Assembly of Pennsylvania, in the year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and seventy-four, passed an Act intitled, "An Act to prevent infectious diseases being brought into the city of Philadelphia," of which the following is an extract:

"And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, "That no Commander, Master or other person, having "charge of any ship or vessel bound to the port of Phila-"delphia, or to any other port or place within this pro-"vince, having on board at the time the said ship or "vessel departed from any port or place whatsoever be-"yond the seas, any greater number of persons, whether "passengers or servants, or both, than forty, or having "any person disordered with an infectious disease, or "coming from any sickly port or place, shall bring his "ship or vessel, or suffer or permit the same to be brought, "nearer to the city than the Island called Little Mud-"Island, near the mouth of the river Schuylkill, or shall "bring on shore, or cause or suffer to be landed or "brought on shore, at any port or place within this Pro-"vince, any of such passengers or servants, or any part "or parcel of their goods or effects, or the goods or effects "of any other person or persons whatever, until he shall "have obtained a licence or permit in writing for that "purpose, under the hand of the Officer or his Deputy ap-"pointed by virtue of the Act, intitled, An Act for im-"posing a duty on persons convicted of heinous crimes, "and to prevent poor and impotent persons being import-"ed into this Province, under the penalty of Five Hun-"dred Pounds, being thereof legally convicted in any "Court of Quarter Sessions within this Province," (now State).

AND WHEREAS the Honorable the Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, taking into consideration the above Act, have been pleased to nominate and appoint the subscriber Health Officer for the port of Philadelphia, of which all Masters, Commanders, or other persons having charge of any ship or vessel coming into the said port, are desired to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

HENRY DOUGHERTY, Health Officer.

Fifteen Hundred Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS a certain person, by the name of John Allen, an Englishman, came into the neighbourhood of Newtown township, Chester county, under the character of a deserter from the British army, and has fraudulently and feloniously taken and bore away from the subscriber, the 13th instant, a certain GREY GELDING, about 5 years old, near 15 hands high, short docked and short switch tail, shod all round, well trimmed, most naturally trots and canters, but can pace, carries well, and is a complete hackney.

The aforesaid John Allen is about six feet high, about 28 years of age, of a slender boney make, has brown hair, black beard, and ruddy complexion, has a scar in the upper part of his nose, which, he says, was occasioned by a buck shot at the battle of Bunker's Hill, also a scar under his shirt collar, on the left side of his neck, made by the shot of a musket ball. He wears a drab great coat, a blue close bodied coat, scarlet jacket, leather breeches, blue ribbed stockings, a small hat bound round, and a black ribband instead of a hatband, with a silver buckle to it. He was heard of near Lancaster, and is supposed to be gone towards Maryland or Virginia.

Whoever takes up and secures said horse and thief, shall have the above reward, or seven Hundred and Fifty Dollars paid for each, by the subscriber,

March 21, 1780. ¶ JOHN WILLIAMSON.

N. B. The aforesaid person brought with him into the neighbourhood a horse and a mare, which he disposed of, and are suspected to be stolen also. Any person applying to the subscriber, proving property to the mare, and paying charges, may have her again.

THOMAS PEARSEY.

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